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LAW OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT *to enable purchaſers at Sheriff's or Coroner's ſales to obtain poſſeſſion.*

WHEREAS, great inconveniences have been experienced from the unjuſt detention of lands and tenements ſold by ſheriffs under executions from the ſeveral courts of this commonwealth, the purchaſers whereof have been obliged to bring ejectments, and to ſubject themſelves to all the delays and expences incident to law proceedings, to recover the poſſeſſion from the perſon as whoſe property the ſame was originally ſold, the deſperate circumſtances of whom uſually preclude the poſſibility of obtaining damages or any other compenſation whatever, for ſuch unjuſt detention: For remedy whereof,

Section. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame*, That where any lands or tenements ſhall hereafter be ſold by the ſheriff or coroner of any county, by virtue of any execution iſſued out of any court of record of this commonwealth, it ſhall be lawful for the purchaſer or purchaſers thereof, to give notice to the defendant or defendants, as whoſe property the ſame has been or may be ſold, or to the perſon or perſons being in poſſeſſion of the ſame lands and tenements, under him or them that the ſame premiſes have been ſold, and to require him or them to ſurrender up the poſſeſſion to the purchaſer or purchaſers thereof, within three months after the date of ſuch notice; and if the defendant or defendants, or perſon or perſons in poſſeſſion under him or them, ſhall neglect or refuſe to comply therewith in three months after ſuch notice ſhall be as aforeſaid have been given, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for ſuch purchaſer or purchaſers, his or their heirs or aſſigns, to complain thereof to any two juſtices of the city, town or county where the premiſes are ſituate, and upon proof made before the ſaid juſtices, that the ſaid complainant or complainants had purchaſed the ſaid lands or tenements at ſheriff's or coroner's ſale (of which the deed poll executed by the ſaid ſheriff or coroner, if duly acknowledged in the proper court, and certified under the ſeal of the ſame court, ſhall be concluſive evidence) and that the perſon or perſons then in poſſeſſion, is or are the defendant or defendants as whoſe property the ſame lands or tenements were ſold, or came into poſſeſſion thereof under him or them, and that the ſame perſon or perſons ſo in poſſeſſion, had notice of ſuch ſale three months previous to ſuch complaint and application; then and in ſuch caſe, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid juſtices to whom coreplaint ſhall be made as aforeſaid, and they are hereby enjoined and required forthwith to iſſue their warrant, in nature of a ſummons, directed to the ſheriff of the county thereby commanding the ſaid ſheriff to ſummon a jury of twelve good and lawful men of his bailiwick, to appear before the ſaid juſtices within four days next after iſſuing thereof, and alſo to ſummons the ſaid defendant or defendants, as whoſe property the ſame premiſes were ſold, or the perſon or perſons in poſſeſſion under him or them, at the ſame time, to appear before them the ſaid juſtices and the jury aforeſaid, to ſhew cauſe if any he or they has or have, why delivery of the poſſeſſion of the ſame lands and tenements, ſhould not be forthwith made to ſuch purchaſer or purchaſers, his or their heirs or aſſigns, and if upon hearing the parties or in caſe of the non-appearance of the ſaid defendant or defendants, as whoſe property the ſame premiſes had been ſold, or the perſon or perſons claiming or coming into poſſeſſion under him or them, after being duly ſummoned as aforeſaid, it ſhall appear to the ſaid juſtices and jury, that the complainant or complainants, or the perſon or perſons under whom they claim, was or were the purchaſer or purchaſers, at ſheriff's or coroner's ſale, of the lands and tenements in queſtion, of which the ſheriff's or coroner's deed-poll, duly acknowledged and certified under the ſeal of the proper court, ſhall, as aforeſaid, be full and concluſive evidence, and that the perſon or perſons in poſſeſſion of the premiſes, was or were the defendant or defendants named in the execution under which the ſame premiſes were ſold, or came into poſſeſſion under ſuch defendant or defendants, and that ſuch defendant or defendants, or the perſon or perſons, in poſſeſſion of the premiſes under him or them, had notice of ſuch ſale three months before ſuch application to the ſaid juſtices, then and in every ſuch caſe, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid two juſtices to make a record of ſuch finding by them the ſaid juſtices and jury aforeſaid, and the ſaid jury ſhall aſſeſs ſuch damages as they think right, againſt the ſaid defendant or defendants, as whoſe property the ſame premiſes were ſold, or other perſon or perſons in poſſeſſion under him or them, for the unjuſt detention of the premiſes, for which damages and reaſonable coſts, judgement ſhall be entered by the ſaid juſtices, which judgement ſhall be final and concluſive to the parties, and upon which the ſaid juſtices ſhall and they are hereby enjoined and required to iſſue their warrant, under their hands and ſeals, directed to the ſheriff of the county, commanding him forthwith to deliver to the ſaid complainant or complainants, his or their heirs or aſſigns, full poſſeſſion of the ſaid lands and tenements, and to levy the coſts taxed by the juſtices, and damages ſo by the jury aforeſaid aſſeſſed of the ſaid defendant or defendants, or other perſon in poſſeſſion as aforeſaid; and no certiorari which may be iſſued to remove ſuch proceedings, ſhall be a ſuperſedeas, or have any effect to prevent or delay the execution aforeſaid, or the delivery of the poſſeſſion, agreeably thereto.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That if the perſon in poſſeſſion of the premiſes ſhall make oath or affirmation before the ſaid juſtices, that he hath not come into poſſeſſion, and doth not claim to hold the ſame by, from, or under the defendant or defendants named in the execution by virtue whereof the ſame lands or tenements were ſold, and that the title to the lands and tenements in queſtion, is diſputed and claimed by ſome perſon or perſons (other than the defendant or defendants named in the execution under which the ſame were ſold) whom he ſhall name, and if thereupon the perſon or perſons ſo claiming, ſhall forthwith, or upon a ſummons immediately to be iſſued by the ſaid juſtices, returnable within a reaſonable time, not exceeding thirty days next following, appear before them, and on oath or affirmation, to be by the ſaid juſtices adminiſtered, declare that he verily believes that he is legally entitled to the premiſes in diſpute, and that he doth not claim the ſame by, from, or under the defendant or defendants as whoſe property the ſame were ſold, but by a different title, and ſhall become bound, with one or more ſufficient ſureties, by recognizance to the complainant or complainants, before the ſaid juſtices, in a ſum fully ſufficient to cover and ſecure, as well the value of the rents or meſne profits of the ſaid lands or tenements, which may have accrued and which may be expected to accrue before the final decision of the ſaid claim, as all coſts and damages, conditioned to proſecute his claim with effect, at the next court of common pleas to be held for the county where the ſaid lands and tenements ſhall be; and in caſe of failure to proſecute as aforeſaid, to ſurrender up the ſaid premiſes, and to pay to the ſaid complainant or complainants, the full value of the rents or meſne profits of the premiſes accrued from the time of the purchaſe; then and in ſuch caſe, but not otherwiſe, the ſaid juſtices ſhall forbear to give the ſaid judgment: *Provided always nevertheleſs*, That if the ſaid claim ſhall not be proſecuted according to the intent and meaning of the ſaid recognizance, it ſhall be forfeited to the uſe of the ſaid complainant or complainants, and the juſtices aforeſaid ſhall proceed to give judgment, and cauſe the lands and tenements aforeſaid to be delivered up to the ſaid complainant or complainants, in the manner hereinbefore enjoined and directed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That where any lands or tenements ſhall hereafter to be ſold by any ſheriff or coroner as aforeſaid, which ſhall be at the time of ſuch ſale, or at any time afterwards, held or poſſeſſed by any tenant or leſſee, or perſon holding or claiming to hold the ſame under the defendant or defendants named in the execution by virtue whereof the ſame lands or tenements ſhall be ſold by ſuch ſheriff or coroner, the purchaſer or purchaſers of the ſame lands or tenements ſhall (after receiving the ſheriff's or coroner's deed for the ſame) be conſidered as the landlord or landlords to ſuch tenant or leſſee, or perſon claiming to hold the ſame under the aforeſaid defendant or defendants, and ſhall have the like remedies, by diſtreſs or otherwiſe, to recover any rents due ſubſequent to ſuch ſale, as the ſame defendant or defendants as whoſe property the ſame lands or tenements ſhall be ſo ſold, might or could have, if no ſuch ſale ſhould take place; and if after notice of ſuch ſale, the ſaid tenant or leſſee, or other perſon occupying the premiſes aforeſaid, ſhall pay any rent to the ſaid defendant or defendants as whoſe property the ſame premiſes may have been or ſhall be ſold as aforeſaid, the ſaid tenant or leſſee, or other occupier as aforeſaid, ſhall be liable to repay the ſame to the purchaſer or purchaſers aforeſaid.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That from and after the paſſing of this act, every tenant or other perſon, who now is or hereafter ſhall be in poſſeſſion of any land or tenements which heretofore have been ſold by or at a ſheriff's or coroner's ſale, ſhall within three months after demand for that purpoſe, made by recognizance duly acknowledged, give to the purchaſer or purchaſers thereof at ſuch ſale, their aſſigns or legal repreſentatives, being in poſſeſſion of the ſheriff's or coroner's deed, duly acknowledged, ſufficient ſureties, to be approved of by at leaſt one of the aſſociate judges of the proper county, for all the meſne profits or rents that ſhall or may probably accrue from the time of ſuch demand until the final deciſion of any ejectment now pending, or which ſhall hereafter be ſued out or brought for recovering, under and by virtue of ſuch deed, the poſſeſſion of any lands or tenements ſo as aforeſaid ſold; but if any ſuch tenant or other perſon ſo as aforeſaid in poſſeſſion, ſhall for three months after demand ſo as aforeſaid made, neglect or refuſe to give ſureties in manner aforeſaid, then and in every ſuch caſe, it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch purchaſer of purchaers, to proceed by diſtreſs or otherwiſe, for the recovery of ſuch meſne profits or rents in the ſame manner in which landlords now may lawfully proceed for the recovery of any rents due: *Provided always*, That nothing in this ſection contained, ſhall be ſo conſtrued as to impair any contract heretofore made between any landlord or tenant.

ISAAC WEAVER, jun.
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
SAMUEL MACLAY,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved, April the ſixth, 1802.
THOMAS M'KEAN, *Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.*

From the NEW-HAMPSHIRE SENTINEL.

From the TOY-SHOP *of*
Meſſrs. VERBAL & TROCHEE.

Quis? *Who is it?* Quis? *Who is it?*

THIS is the general and reiterated interrogation on the firſt appearance of any thing new either in town or country; and, although an inquiſitive diſpoſition is favorable to the acquiſition of knowledge, yet ſuch vehement enquiries commonly have their ſource in a fooliſh and miſtaken impertinence, rather than a deſire of uſeful information, and indicate a frivolous, inſtead of a penetrating mind.

The moment a coach is ſeen coming into an obſcure village, the honeſt peaſants hurry along in crowds to peep over the walls, vociferating, *Who is it? Who is it?*—One whiſpers, "Is'nt it the Preſident? I always thought he'd come to ſee *us Republicans* before he reſigns."—Another ſays, "Yes, I'll warrant it."—A third ſays, "*'Tis* the Preſident."—Each ſtrives to get the moſt elevated ſtand, that his eyes may feed themſelves full fat with the charming ſight. On a ſudden the carriage ſtops, and out comes an old clumſy ruſtic, a relation of their neighbour, known only for the riches he has acquired by his miſer like parſimonioufneſs. The poor peaſants retire, execrating the old fellow's pageantry, and juſtly mortified at their own credulity.

A young lady in a flaunting dreſs, is ſeen walking acroſs the green—Somebody aſks, *Who is it?* and is anſwered, by a wag, that 'tis the Governor's ſiſter, (or couſin, at leaſt.) Report flies—the maids ruſh into the front rooms—up go the windows—when behold! on a nearer view it is found to be no other than Farmer Thrifty's daughter in her *beſt* ſuit! "*O la!*" exclaim theſe impertinents, with a contemptuous ſneer; and ſling down the windows again in the utmoſt vexation.

A gentleman tells a number of ladies, that by accident, a man was juſt now killed on the military parade. It ſhocks their feelings, and in conſternation, they exclaim, "Heaven's mercy on us! dear ſir, *Who is it?*" With an inhuman and ridiculous ſmile on his countenance, he replies, 'diſmiſs your anxiety, for I had not told you it was nobody but a *ſoldier!*' As if humanity had not ſuffered, and we muſt not feel for his fate, becauſe the unfortunate man did not wear an epaulette, or a cock'd hat.

When an original piece appears in the Gazette, *Who is it? Who is it?* is immediately bandied from one to another. "Pſhaw!" ſays a grave byſtander, "no matter who it is; read the piece, and not the writer. If you cannot peruſe an eſſay without ſtopping at every ſentence to demand the name of the author, you do no better than to confeſs you have no taſte or judgment of your own, and cannot tell whether it either inſtructs, pleaſes or amuſes you becauſe you do not know who wrote it; and when you have puzzled your brain with conjectures about the writer, they are very improbable, and often the moſt ridiculous. "But," ſays one, "I *will* find out the author—O, I ſuſpect already—'tis 'Squire Facias—don't you ſee how he hurls in the law latin—and, then, 'tis all juſt like him."—'O here I have it,' ſay another,—'tis my neighbour's ſon ICHABOD, who is gone to College—he writes by the poſt—yes, 'tis plain, here is a quotation from Virgil—he's a *genus* in *them their larned lingos*.' A third ſays, 'now I got a clue at the writer 'tis our SCHOOLMASTER at the new diſtrict—don't you obſerve how he talks about philoſophy and metephyſics—ah! he's an *ingenius creature* he can cypher beyond account!' An old woman gets on her ſpectacles, and ſtrains her eyes almoſt through them—*the ſoon diſcovers the author*—Good lack! Why 'tis my ſon TIM. He went to the *Meradamy* a year ago; and the *Inceptor* told me he could write purely, and in the moſt *high ſwan* ſtyle, too, that ever he heard—he could hardly underſtand what he wrote, 'twas ſo ſublime. Laſt fall Tim went to Boſton, and has turned author, I ſuppoſe,—La me! how proud I feel to be the mother of ſuch a ſon—he'll be a perfect Bunyan in time, I verily believe.' This goes current in the neighbourhood, and Tim bears all the cenſure or applauſe; when the poor boy, although he might do well enough for a waiter in a merchant's ſhop, is ignorant even of the firſt rudiments of compoſition, and cannot diſtinguiſh a figure in rhetoric from a mouſe trap. The other conjectures are no leſs ludicrous; for although the 'Squire, by help of his book of forms, can make out a deed or a bond—the ſtudent conſtrue a fable in Æſop—and the pedagogue ſolve a problem in ſquare root;—yet they know nothing of the trade and '*myſtery* of authorſhip;' and can much quicker turn the time into money, or their pupils into blockheads than their ideas, (if they have any) into elegant ſentences.

This propenſity expoſes many to ridicule and ſome to correction. We met an awkward fellow the other day in the ſtreet, inquiring for the TOY SHOP, ſaying he had been *ſtaring* about all the way from the old College to the bridge expecting to find our *ſign board*. And not long ſince, a pert youngſter ſaluted one of *les gens de robe* with the aſſumed title of a writer in the newſpaper, on which he was ſeverely caned for dubbing a *gentleman* the author of ſuch a miſerable performance.

The weakneſs of ſuch inquiſitives is apparent when we obſerve how ſoon their awakened curioſity ſubſides on hearing that a perſon wears a *different* name; and they ought to rejoice that they cannot always know from whom or when a thing comes; for, if it be known, the quantum of merit is generally determined by the ſtation of the author or projector. Where thoſe unacquainted with perſons or places, avoid of partiality, may hereafter cenſure what they applaud, and approve what they condemn.

When we read any work, if we find any thing which intereſts us, we can reliſh it as well if we knew its author; but, ſhould we find nothing worthy of notice, we ſurely cannot *deſire* to know any thing further concerning it. Should we not, therefore, do much better to change the common enquiry, and inſtead of

asking *who* it is, inquire *what* it is? But in these days of *reformation* and favouritism, applause is obtained like appointments to office; and

The lack of gold or tinsel of a name,
Configns to infamy, or blasts with fame.

SINGULAR PRESENT.

After the celebrated battle of the Nile, fought on the 1st of August, 1798, the Swiftsure, after the action, was busily employed in getting up pieces of the wreck of the l'Orient, amongst the rest a large part of the mainmast was brot on board. Captain, now admiral Hallowell, caused a Coffin to be made of the wood and iron from this mast, with an inscription on the lid; this he presented to Lord Nelson, who received it as a most valuable acquisition, and actually intends, when his career of terrestial glory is terminated, to be enclosed in it.

WONDERFUL ANECDOTE OF MACHAMUT,
A Moorish King.

Mr. PURCHAS, in his pilgrimage, has related of one Machamut, a Moorish king, who deserveth mention for one thing, which the sun hath scarcely beheld his like. He so accustomed himself to poisons, that no day passed wherein he took not some, for else he himself died, as it fared with amsian or opium, the use whereof killeth such as never took it, and the disease such as have; and beyond that which we read of Mithridates, in the like practise. His nature was transformed in so venemous an habit, that when he designed to put any of his nobles to death, he would cause them to be set naked before him and chewing certain fruits in his mouth, which they call chsolos and tanbolos, with lime made of shells, by spitting upon him in one half hour deprived him of life: if a fly sat upon his hand, it would presently fall off dead. Neither was his love preferred to his hatred, or with women were his dealings less deadly. His mustachos (or hair of his upper lip) was so long, that he bound it upon his head, as women do with an hair lace, and his beard was white reaching to his waist. Every day when he rose and dined, fifty elephants were brought into the palace to do him reverence on their knees, accompanied with trumpets and other music.

The General in his proper place:

WHEN General Bernadotte was in the camp at Dijon, a person asked him if it was true that his health would not allow him to follow the army? "What do you call *following* the army," replied the general. "I never *followed* the army; I always marched at the head of it!"

One single circumstance should convince the people of these states of the iniquitous designs, and unprincipled views of the champions of democracy, and of the base tools enlisted in their service. This circumstance is, that they have laboured to produce the ruin of the last administration and its supporters, by the vilest slanders, and most venemous falsehood, that they have been over and over again detected and exposed and yet, after detection and exposure, they have invariably avoided the course of honesty, have pitifully sneaked away from an ingenuous acknowledgements of error, or have impudently continued in the propagation of the calumny. As we have said before, this is the curse which lights upon knavery, and the American people ought to notice where it lights, that it cannot, with any uniformity, assume the appearance of rectitude, and uprightness. Our observations receive illustration from a recurrence to the recent jacobin calumny of Mr. Ross, and the wretched evasion which has ensued upon its exposure.——An insinuation—a low, creeping artifice constantly used by the jacobin scriblers,—was made that Mr. Ross had received 500 dollars, to be used in the advancement of his election to the office of governor of this commonwealth. The insinuation was proved to be as base as its author, the thing shewn to be impossible, and to have originated from a wilful disposition to lie and calumniate. A miserable, pitiful, and knavish provocation insues, the first charge entirely forsaken, and the happy conclusion is arrived at, that Mr. Ross is "a daring and unprincipled politician," because, to sooth, *we have not said that he is not.* Whether Mr. Ross received the 500 dollars *legally* or not, we shall leave to the government and the public to define, upon his own statement, the declarations of judge Brackenridge, with respect to the propriety of the measure, and the fidelity of its execution. It is enough for us to have shewn the people how they are insulted by these wretches, who wilfully lie, and vilely bespatter the purest characters in our community, and when they are exposed, creep off in to their native bogs of falsehood and corruption.

Guz. U. S.

Why do you keep talking to us about the French revolution, say the nettled democrats, it is no concern of ours, we wish well to all mankind, and desire to live in peace under a republican President. But pray, gentlemen why have you so lately cut off your old, and once so dear acquaintance? Is it because they have mended their condition, by submitting to the tyranny of *one* man that you treat them with such coldness? Recollect your former attachment, your sympathies and your prayers, if you ever made any, for these republican Frenchman. What is "there no virtue extant," that you thus turn a way in silence, and affect to know nothing about your old and intimate friends? do you hate them because they pity you? Are you vexed, because they now offer you the fruits of their experience? They have made the experiment and got the result, while you are preparing your apparatus and you seem angry to be thus anticipated.—They have traversed, and have laid down all the rocks, quicksands, and the last landing in the calm sea of despotism, upon the chart; you are fitting your vessel to sail upon the same dangerous sea, but refused to take the chart, because you do not like the harbor so well as the rocks, the quicksands and the tempest.

(Palladium.

In all the toasts given by the friends of the Constitution on the fifth of July, we find expressions of the deepest regret for the outrage which has been committed upon it, by the repeal of the late judiciary law. There appears to be but one sentiment among those, who are not ripe for revolution, "*the breach must be repaired, or all is lost.* Another Virginia "*amendment*" will be the death of the Constitution, and we shall be afloat on the tempestuous sea without chart or compass. *ibid*

FROM THE BALANCE.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A FEDERALIST AND A DEMOCRAT.

Democrat.—WELL, neighbour, you have hit it for once: BONAPARTE is playing the devil with the French, sure enough, and is making himself a king. You used to say that the French nation would shortly establish a monarchy, and now, I suppose, you will dub yourself a prophet.

Federalist.—My conclusions, respecting this subject, were founded on plain reason and common sense, aided by some knowledge of the history of man. I make no pretensions to the spirit of prophecy; but, since you have given me the hint, I would remind you of the wretched misapplications of the *scripture prophecies* by some clerical enthusiasts of your own party. When some time ago, I attempted to awaken your sensibility, by describing the unparalled scenes of cruelty and murder, which had been acted in France, you apologised for those enormities, by alledging that they were committed, under the guiding hand of Heaven, for the accomplishment of the predicted downfal of Antichrist: Nay, you went so far as to say, that all good Protestant Christians ought to shout an Alleluia at beholding the torments of the expiring "Beast." And, for my conviction, you remember, that you handed me a little book, which had been written upon the subject by the great Doctor Fungus, wherein, as I told you *then*, there are greater twistifications than ever lawyer used at the bar.—And besides, you now see, that the Doctor's comments are entirely falsified by the events which have lately happened: for BONAPARTE has entered into an alliance with the ghostly father, the Pope, and has re-established popery in France; so that this sect has now become predominant there, while the other christian denominations are placed at the feet of the papal power. Far be it from me to have mentioned this with approbation: I am heartily a friend to the equal rights of all christian sects and denominations, and cannot but view the recent establishment of popery in France, and the consequent degradation of the several classes of protestants, as a measure totally unjust and fraught with awful mischiefs—But, in the mean time, what can your great Doctor say for himself?——

Democrat. The best may miss it. Doctor Fungus, I confess, has been a little out in his reckoning. However, I believe that he published his opinions with an honest heart and with the best intentions.

Federalist. With his heart and his intentions I have nothing to do: I hope his heart is better than his head. Sure I am that these misapplications of scripture prophecies have had very mischievous effects; inasmuch as many well meaning people have been led thereby to rejoice at deeds, which ought to have filled them with horror. And I think you yourself are among the number. I know you, neighbour, to be a humane feeling man. You would shudder at any attrocious cruelty, especially murder, that should be committed among ourselves and under your eye; and yet the murder of thousands and hundreds of thousands has even feasted your mind, by reason that Doctor Fungus has made you believe, that it was brought about by the immediate agency of heaven, in fulfilment of the predictions of the sacred Book. For my own part, I believe the Doctor would have been much better employed in gathering cockle shells, or feeding his chickens, than in making and publishing such commentaries upon the prophetic writings.

Democrat. Neighbour, you bear rather hard both upon the Doctor and myself. (*Aside, my conscience tells me, its true, but I won't own it to him.*)—If you please, we will drop this subject. Our conversation begun about BONAPARTE. I had a most exalted opinion of that man: I verily thought that he was raised up to deliver the world from slavery, and that he would spread liberty and equality to the ends of the earth; and truly it grieves me much that he should turn out an impostor. I should sooner have thought it of any man living.

Federalist. I well know you have had almost exalted oponion of BONAPARTE. How often have I heard you prefer him to our venerable WASHINGTON. In comparing them together, you used to place the latter at the feet of that aspiring Corsican. You triumphed in all his bloody conquests, and seemed willing to sacrifice the lives of half the world to that idol of your adoration.—Switzerland and Italy, strewed with the corses of the slain, and "soaked with blood," were a pleasing spectacle in your view inasmuch as the miseries which those countries suffered, added new laurels to your Hero. Even after BONAPARTE had usurped the Government, I heard you confidently declare, that, after he had settled the affairs of the nation, he would give up his power into the hands of the people. You now see your mistake; and, if you would lay aside prejudice, you would soon preceive that the general tenor of your zeal for the French nation has not been "according to knowledge." In your blind attachment to a foreign nation, you have forgotton your own; for you have been much more zealous, during the last seven years, for the honour of France that for the honour of America.

Democrat. I dety you to prove it; for I am a true-born American, and no Frenchman.

Federalist. Neighbour, if you will give me a patient hearing, I pledge myself to prove my assertions. Tho' widely differing in political opinions, we have ever been on terms of strict personal friendship. I have confidence in your integrity, and it grieves me the more to see you so misled: I therefore wish to open my mind to you freely and fully.—Let me give you a sketch of the conduct of your party, in the general tenor of which you yourself have apparently concurred.

Democrat. (Looking at his watch) I will hear you, another time: I this moment recollect that I had engaged to meet 'Squire Loughead; and the hour is at hand. You will excuse my leaving you so abruptly, and will, in no wise, impute it to resentment; for, well knowing your friendship and your frankness, I can bear from you what would be highly provoking, if it were to come from another man.

(Democrat Solus. *I sometimes rue the day that I was first acquainted with 'Squire Longhead: I fear he has led me astray, but he has got me so entangled that I know not how to break with him.*)

ALEXANDRIA, *July 19.*

This day arrived the sch. Paragon, Capt. Wattles, 18 days from Martinique.

The day before capt. Wattles sailed, a French Corvette, in 22 days passage from France arrived at Martinique, having on board a prefect for that island, two General Officers and a Governor for Guadalope.—The French fleet with 15,000 troops was to sail from France for Martinique, in 15 days from the time the corvette left there.

NORFOLK, *July 27.*

By schooner Mary Johnston, captain Waughey, 35 days from Nantes, we have received papers from that city as late as the 13th June. They are extremely barren; we have, however, culled a few articles for the perusal of our readers.

Letters by this arrival as late as the 16th of June are received, which mention, that in all the communes which have made their returns on the votes establishing Bonaparte consul for life, the majorities have been about 50 ayes to 1 nay. An additional duty of 11 francs per hundred weight of tobacco, was to be laid on all cargoes which may arrive in France in foreign vessels, after the 30th Prarial, (June 19.) The merchants of Havre had presented a petition to Bonaparte praying that all foreign merchandise and vessels, be excluded the French colonies; and that the duty of 10 per cent, laid by gen. Le Clerc on all goods imported into the Island of St. Domingo in French vessels, be refunded on their return to France. In the mean time they have stopped all equipments for the West-Indies, until they have an answer from the government to their petition.

LONDON, *May 13.*

The morning papers mention that Mr. Otto, has received the most positive orders from the first consul, not to present any French ladies, except their husbands or fathers occupy a distinguished rank in the army, or in a diplomatic character.

Late accounts from Morocco state, that that country is much agitated by civil war. The nephew of the emperor, has taken up arms against the government, and is at the head of a considerable force. As yet no particular accounts have been received respecting the operations of the contending parties.

June 2.

The heriditary prince of Orange, arrived in town yesterday from Paris. We understand that the object of his journey is to solicit the acquiescence of the British government, to some propositions, which have been approved of by the first consul, relative to the indemnities, to be made to the house of Orange.

PARIS, *June 4.*

At Aix la Chapelle, not only the votes of the *citizens* have been unanimous for the election of the First Consul for life, but women, whose husbands were absent, have been permitted to vote in a separate book for that purpose.

June 9.

The mayor of Havre, has published a notice, declaring, that for the future no passports shall be delivered to blacks, or people of colour, in order that they may repair to the colonies; excepting, however, those who wish to return to their ancient masters.

June 10.

Citizen Andreossy, is named ambassador from the French republic, to his Britannic majesty.

Citizen Otto, at present acting as French minister plenipotentiary in England, has been appointed minister plenipotentiary of the French republic near the United States of America.

General Vial is appointed minister plenipotentiary from the French Republic to the island of Malta.

Citizen Renard, is appointed commissioner of commercial relations for the French Republic at Zante.

STOCKHOLM, *May 28.*

A courier, dispatched by Baron Silfverhielm, our minister at London, arrived here this day, and has brought the ratification of the British government to the act signed at Petersburgh the 30th last March, by which his Swedish Majesty accedes to the convention of the 17th June, 1801. The re-establishment of good understanding between the two powers, has not been effected without difficulty. The refusal of the British minister to give a satisfactory answer to the different points of indemnification which existed has rendered the negociations extremely precarious; but the British government, after much altercation, having consented to restore the greater part of the Swedish effects detained, be they captured, or only embargoed; and having given assurances that all points in dispute should be amicably and honourably arranged, the exchange of ratifications took place the 11th of this month. Before the arrival of the ratification on the part of his Swedish Majesty, the English government had sent out orders to the West-Indies to give up the island of St. Bartholomews to any agent of the Swedish government, and also to take off the embargo laid on their effects. The ships Triton and Venus, belonging to the West-India Company, have been liberated previous to the exchange of ratifications, and retsitution made for the injury they have sustained.—The treaty of commerce of 1691 is renewed, subject however to those modifications which the difference of the times have caused since its information. Respecting the convoy taken in 1798, every hope is entertained, that after the last answer of the British Minister, a fresh inquiry will be made into the situation of the case, although the exchange of ratifications may have taken place, and that every point in dispute regarding that subject, will be amicably settled between the two Courts.

FRANKFORT, *June 3.*

His serene highness the prince of Waldeck arrived here yesterday. The Russian troops made prisoners of war have marched to Cologne some days since, on their return to their native country.

The states of Hungary have demanded of the emperor the free exportation of their country produce.

BRUSSELS, *June 7.*

Grain, which has for some time risen to the most exorbitant price, in Belgium, has fallen one-fifth in the department of La Dyle, and hopes are entertained that it will still fall. The wise measures of government, has been the cause, assisted by the immense quantities of grain imported from the Baltic.

This place is full of French and Dutch emigrants, who are on their return to their native countries, in consequence of the late laws in their favour. Many entire families

from Austria and Bohemia, have arrived there within these few days, and immense numbers are yet expected.

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CADIZ, *May* 2

Official accounts were yesterday received of the sailing on the 10th instant, of thirteen Algerine vessels, destined to cruize against the Spanish ships, which nation Messrs. Arabs appeared to be not well pleased with, owing to a non-compliance with the customary tribute. Our accounts state that they have landed between Carthagena and Alicant, and plundered the scattered houses with a view of obtaining such provisions as the hurry of their departure prevented them from procuring; it is thus Musselmen have declared war and commenced hostilities.

It is impossible to conjecture the reason why all the civilized nations on the continent of Europe have submitted to become tributary to those barbarians the Tunisians and Algerines, when the forces of any one of them, if properly conducted, is far more than sufficient to completely punish these marauders, who exist by plunder and rapine.

PROVIDENCE, (Rhode-Island) *July* 19.

On Tuesday last arrived the schooner Venelia, Captain J. Westcott, in a short passage from Cape Francois, informs, that affairs were in a very confused situation there, when he sailed; the negroes continued to harrass the French troops almost daily—That one of the black regiments under the command of Gen. Christophe, had been sent by Le Clere to disperse them—a skirmish took place, and Christophe's detachment was cut to pieces by the Brigands. Le Clerc detached a body of French troops, who met the Brigands and defeated them with great slaughter. The French died 30 or 40 daily—a reinforcement of 20,000 men was hourly expected.

NEW-YORK *July* 30.

INTERESTING.

Capt. M'Lain, who arrived here yesterday in a very short passage of 8 days from Cape-Francois, informs, that the day before he sailed, Gen. Le Clerc had ordered an additional duty of five per cent. on all goods exported from the Island of St. Domingo, making a total duty of twenty five per cent.—That in future, all the French soldiary at that place, were to receive specie for their services, and themselves in all provisions, etc cle of bread.—That reinforcem ps were daily arriving from Fra ering transports.—That the fever still raged with great violence among the troops—That out of about 70 Gens. who came out with the army, not more than 25 remained they having been chiefly cut off with the fever—The General Le Clere was on the eve of returning to France, and was to be succeeded by General M'Donald—That American produce was generally low—that even lumber was on the fall—and that flour was selling for 8 dollars a barrel.

PHILADELPHIA, *August*, 3.

Captain Rhodes, of the schr. Republican, arrived at New York informs, that the day before he left St. Pierre's (the 6th of July) a corvette arrived there from France, which had left the fleet within three days sail, having the new governor and 10,000 troops on board, for Martinque.

Capt. Rhodes saw a letter from Mr. Clarkson, a respectable merchant at Point Petre, dated July 4th, stating that the executions of the refractory Negroes were very common, and that for the week past the number averaged 30 per day. About 2200 negroes had been taken in the mountains, who, with as many others, were fined on board different ships to be sent to the mines. A French Guineaman had arrived with a cargo of slaves, and seven more were expected.

When at St. Pierres's capt. Canfield of Connecticut, dated Point Petre, 2d July, who informed him that the Government of that place had taken his cargo of oxen at their own price, much below the real value; that markets were dull; and that whatever articles were in great demand were invaribly seized by the Government in a similar manner to that he had just experienced.

Appointments by the President.

HENRY WARREN, of Massachusetts, to be collector of the customs for the district of Marblehead vice Samuel R. Gerry; also inspector of revenue for the port of Marblehead.

WILLIAM LYMAN, of Massachusetts, collector for the district of Newbury port; vice Dudley A. Tyng.

WILLIAM R. LEE, collector of Salem and Beverly; vice Joseph Hiller.

PETER MUHLENBERG, of Pennsylvania, collector of the district of Pennsylvania, vice George Latimer.

TENCH COXE, of Pennsylvania, to be [illegible] of the district of Pennsylvania.

JOHN PAGE, of Virginia, collector of the [illegible] for the district of Petersburg; vice William Heth.

HEALTH-OFFICE

August 3d, 1802.

The Board of Health inform their fellow-citizens, that since their publication of yesterday, there have been reported to them seven persons who have been taken sick in the Northern Liberties; and by the communications of several Physicians it appears seven persons are ill with malignant fevers within the limits of the city—some of whom have been sick several days.

Of those reported yesterday one has died four are convalescent, four considered in danger—and two removed to the city Hospital.

The board think it their duty to repeat their request that the citizens avoid all unnecessary intercourse with the sick.

By order of the Board

CORNELIUS COMEGYS, President,

Attest,

BENJ. F. GARRIGUES, Sec'y.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *August* 13, 1802.

*** Those persons in arrears for subscription for the *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE* will oblige the Editor by making payment.

Pennsylvania, ff.

In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

By THOMAS M'KEAN,

Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, agreeably to the directions of the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 2d day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1802, entitled, "An Act to settle the Controversies arising from contending claims to Lands within that part of the Territory of this Commonwealth, north and west of the rivers Ohio, and Allegany and Conewango creek," a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth met together on the 25th day of June last, and devised the form in which the questions, in the said Act stated, should be brought to a hearing and decision before a Court and Jury; and have certified and transmitted the same to the Governor of this Commonwealth, in manner following, *to wit*; "They direct, that an Action be entered on the Records of the Supreme Court, wherein the Attorney General shall be the Plaintiff, and the Grantees under the Act of the 3d of April, 1792, shall be defendants; and that a Declaration shall be filed by the Attorney General against the Defendants, as on a wager, embracing the questions proposed by the said Act of Assembly of 1802; to which Declaration he shall enter the pleas of *non-assumpsit* and payment, with leave to give the special matters in evidence; and likewise enter the proper replication, and join the issues.

"And that any person or persons claiming as a Settler or Settlers under the said Act of April, 1792, and alledging that his or their claim may be affected by any warrant, patent, or grant made, or issued in pursuance of the same Act, shall be admitted to become a party to the said suit on the part of the plaintiff, and that any person or persons claiming as grantee or grantees under the said Act, and alledging that his or their grant may be affected by a settler, shall be admitted to become a party or parties on the part of the defendants.

"And the said Judges do further direct, that a precept, in the nature of a *Venire Facias*, shall be issued by the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, directed to the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, requiring him to summon the usual number of disinterested persons, inhabitants of the counties of Northumberland, or Lycoming, to appear at the Courthouse of the town of Sunbury, in the said county of Northumberland, on the 25th day of November next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, to make a jury of the country, to try the issue or issues directed by the first above recited Act of Assembly, to be there tried

"And the said Judges do further direct, that a Subpœna shall issue from the office of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court to the Secretary of the Land Office, to appear and attend at the said trial, bringing with him all such books, papers, and documents as he shall think material to be produced and consulted thereat: and that other Subpœnas may likewise be issued by the said Prothonotary, or by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county of Northumberland, or by any other Clerk of any other Circuit Court within this state, for all or any witnesses that he or they may be required to issue, by any person or persons proposing to become a party or parties to the said suit."

AND WHEREAS an action is entered on the records of the Supreme Court, wherein the Attorney General is plaintiff, and the grantees under the Act of the 3d of April, 1792, are defendants, and a declaration is filed by the Attorney General against the defendants, as on a wager, embracing the questions proposed by the Act of Assembly of 1802, as aforesaid, to which declaration the said Attorney General has entered the pleas of *non assumpsit* and payment, with leave to give the special matters in evidence, and the proper replications, and joined the issues, agreeably to the directions of the said Judges.

AND WHEREAS a precept, in the nature of a *Venire Facias*, is issued by the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, directed to the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, and, a Subpœna is issued to the Secretary of the Land Office, to appear, &c. agreeably to the directions of the said Judges.

Now, notice is hereby given, That all persons whom it may concern; either as parties or witnesses, may appear at the time and place aforesaid, to make their claims, or take defence as parties, or to give evidence as witnesses on the trial aforesaid.

GIVEN under my hand, and the Lest Seal of the State, at Lancaster, the 29th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1802, and of the Commonwealth the 27th.

By the GOVERNOR,

T. M. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

NAIMBANNA, an African, who a few years ago was sent to England for instruction, on a certain occasion made use of these words—"When I saw that all good men read and valued the scriptures, and all bad men opposed them, I was sure they must be, what they were said to be—*The word of God.*

BOROUGH OF PITTSBURGH,

10th of August, 1802.

PROPOSALS will be received in writing, or otherwise, by the Burgesses and Assistants, any time before the 25th instant, for digging and walling with hard brick or stone, three or perhaps four Wells, in Market street, to be not less than 47 feet deep, and completed in the course of the present season.

Proposals at same time will be received for erecting Pumps in the above proposed Wells. All the materials and necessary apparatus to be furnished by the person or persons that may contract.

By order of the Burgesses,

WILLIAM CHRISTY, Town Clerk.

LAND FOR SALE.

ABOUT one hundred and thirty acres of Land of excellent quality, the property of the Revd. Doctor Andrews, of Philadelphia, lying on the waters of Racoon creek, in Washington county, will be sold at Private Sale. Widow Andrews lives on it, and it joins the plantation of Samuel Scott, Esq. about twenty miles from Pittsburgh, on the great road to the Mingo Bottom, and near Bavington's Mill. For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

August 9, 1802.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber purchased an undivided half part of a Tract of Land from a certain Thomas Harrison, and in part consideration of which gave him three bonds for ten pounds each, payable yearly from September or November next; and whereas the said Thomas Harrison has, either through negligence or design, not complied with his agreement, I therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bonds, as I will not pay them unt he fulfils his agreement with me.

JAMES HARRISON.

Versailles township, Allegheny county, August 9, 1802.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, about the 1st of July last, living one mile from Noblesburgh, on Robinson's Run, a dark bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, has a small star in his forehead, no brand perceivable, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

HENRY STURGEON.

August 7, 1802.

Strayed or Stolen from Mr. Ormsby's land, on the south side of the river Monongahela, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, a pair of OXEN, about 8 years old; one of them is a bright brindle and has a large lump on his thigh, the other is a brown with white spots. Whoever will bring said Oxen to the plantation aforesaid, or to Mr. John Ormsby at Pittsburgh, shall receive ONE DOLLAR for each, or if any person will give information to the subscriber so that he may get them again, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

WILLIAM M'CULLY.

August 11, 1802.

Taken up and delivered to me as a Stray, on the 7th instant, one Sorrel Horse, 6 years old 14, hands high, two white spots on the neck, supposed to be made by a yoke, some saddle marks, the off fore foot white, bald face, shod before, no other mark or brand perceivable, had on a large bell. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM ELLIOT, Wood Ranger.

Pitt township, Allegheny county, August 11, 1802.

To all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS my wife Agnes Gibbons has left my bed and board, and has behaved herself in an unbecoming manner by embezzeling my property, this is to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

JAMES GIBBONS.

George Town, August 11, 1802.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living near Shippensburgh, in Cumberland county, on Saturday evening the 7th instant, a negro man named LEVI, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, a Miller by trade, inclines to play on the fiddle, had on and took with him one grey broad cloth coat with pewter or lead buttons, one scarlet broad cloth jacket, one clouded nankeen or callico ditto, three pair of trowsers, one clouded nankeen, one red striped and one country tow linnen, one common fur hat, two fine linnen shirts, one of them ruffled at the bosom, one muslin shirt, one pair calf skin shoes; he is of a pleasant countenance, has a scar above one of his eyes, and is supposed to have a pass. Whoever takes up the said Negro man and secures him in any jail in the United States, shall have the above reward, or the same if brought home and reasonable charges.

JOHN M'CUNE.

Southampton township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1802.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 6.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

August 5th, 1802.

The reports to this office present to the Board of Health a more alarming increase of the mortality of the prevailing fever, than has hitherto appeared during the present season. From the number of new subjects daily added to the list of sick, and the malignant issue of many of them, there is ample cause to believe, that the present CONTAGIOUS DISEASE is marked with characters of as malignant a nature as any which has hitherto afflicted this city.

In consequence of an impression of this nature, the Board of Health is impelled by motives of duty, and regard of their fellow-citizens, to warn them of the approaching danger, and to intreat those whose health will permit, immediately to withdraw from the City and Districts; by which means we hope to be instrumental, under Providence, in preserving to the community the lives of many useful and valuable citizens.

By order of the Board,

CORNELIUS COMEGYS, President,

Attest,

BENJ. F. GARRIGUES, Sec'ry.

Extract of a letter from a commercial house of the first respectability in N. Orleans, to another in New-York, dated July 20, 1802, received via Philadelphia.

"The alarm that exists in the United States respecting this Province being ceded to France, we have great hopes is groundless. Nothing but conjecture or report has prevailed on this point hitherto; and we doubt not, the timely notice that will be given by the Spanish Court to its officers here will afford us sufficient time to prepare, if necessary, for any emergency.

"420,000 dollars in specie are just arrived from Vera Cruz. This, we hope, will be a great advantage to commerce.

Mr. PICHON has, we are informed, received orders from France to collect the votes of the French citizens residing in the United States on the question of the re-election of the First Consul for life; and registers are opened for that purpose in the French Consular Offices in the United States.

Nat. Int.

Late letters from France say, that the citizens of that devoted country have just discovered that they have been "*mad*" for the last ten years—that intoxicated by the fumes of "liberty and equality," they have been reeling and quarrelling—cutting each others throats, and spreading misery and confusion among their neighbours.

As the Democratic-mania has subsided among the French, it is to be hoped they will lend their aid to cure it in other countries where they have taken so much pains to spread the infection. Formerly the burden of their song was the "holy right of insurrection"—the policy of "conquering liberty" for the nations—the destructions of thrones and altars—universal emancipation, &c.—Now, "tempora mutantur," Jacobins are to be watched—anarchists deported—the church restored, and slavery re-established.

The French populace are continually rushing to extremes, as every society will do that pursues the plans of *interested, ignorant* demagogues, or that is subjected to a military despotism. The mild, the wise, and moderate administration of a Washington, is the most perfect model of a government which at once united lenity and justice—prudence with energy—a sacred regard for the laws and constitution, with a zealous attachment to the principles of national freedom.

[*Com. Adv.*

Just received and for Sale, by

JAMES BERTHOUD,

At his Stores in Front and Market Streets,
Wholesale and Retail.

A freſh and handſome aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Amongſt which are a variety of the moſt faſhionable

DARK and light chintzes
Coarſe and fine calicoes
Furniture cottons
Plain, ſtriped, lapped tamboured, printed & coloured muſlins
Cambrics and laces
Calimancoes & durants
Iriſh, Flemiſh and German linnens
Dowlaſs & Ruſſia ſheetings
Ruſſia duck and ticklenburghs
Cotton & linnen checks
Silk, cotton and muſlin ſhawls
Wide & narrow crapes
Mens and womens cotton and ſilk hoſe
Flag and pullicat bandanoes
Sattin and figured mantua ribbons
French and Canton fans
Boulting cloths from No. 1 to 12, warranted good
Oil cloths
Umbrellas
Boys and mens hats
Hatters trimmings, &c. &c. &c.

Alſo, a quantity of Looking Glaſſes from 6 to 30 inches—an aſſortment of Ironmongery, London Pewter, China and Queensware.

Madeira and Sherry Wines, Clare tin bottles, Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof Brandy, Imperial, Young Hyſon, Hyſon and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Capers, Olives, Almonds, Raiſins, &c.

On hand a quantity of Pig and Bar Lead.

Pittſburgh, 5th Auguſt, 1802.

PROPOSALS

By G. F. HOPKINS, No. 118, Pearl Street, New York, for printing by ſubſcription,

The Hiſtorical Works of the late
WILLIAM ROBERTSON, D. D. F. R. S. E.
In ſeven volumes octavo.

To which will be prefixed, an account of the Life and Writings of the Author,
By DUGALD STEWART,
Read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

CONDITIONS.

I. As ſoon as 300 names appear in ſupport of the undertaking, the firſt volume ſhall be put to preſs.

II. The work ſhall be uniformly printed on a fine thick medium paper, and a volume delivered to ſubſcribers every two months, who muſt pay for the ſame on the receipt thereof.

III. The price to ſubſcribers will be one dollar and ſeventy five cents each volume in boards, or two dollars handſomely and ſubſtantially bound and lettered. To non-ſubſcribers the price will be conſiderably increaſed.

IV. Thoſe who procure ten ſubſcribers, and become accountable for the ſame, ſhall have an eleventh gratis.

V. A liberal allowance will be made to booksellers who ſubſcribe for a number of copies.

☞ *Subſcriptions received at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

CAME to the town of Franklin, ſome time in April laſt, a Black HORSE, about 14 years old, 15 hands high, ill ſhaped, a long ſwitch tail, remarkably long hair on his upper lip, he is now taken up by the ſubſcriber, and the owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

MARCUS HULINGS.

Franklin, Auguſt 2, 1802.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his House in Liberty Street, near the Market.

MAKES and ſells all kinds of Ladies Buck ſkin and Pluſh Saddles; Gentlemen's Plain, Burr, Spring, and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all deſcriptions; Saddle Bags, Portmantens, Veleces, Travelling Canteens, Holſters, Light Horſe Cips, Fire Buckets, and every article in the Saddlery Line made in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice.

He alſo makes Mattraſſes of the beſt quality and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittſburgh, March 10, 1802.

N. B. The higheſt price given for Cow Tail and Horſe Hair. Apply as above.

IRON ORE.

THE ſubſcriber owns a bank of Iron Ore on the Monongahela river, about 30 miles above Morgantown, which he would ſell and with the Ore may be had 1000 or 1500 acres of Land, with a good ſeat and ſtream for works, within a mile of the Ore. This property will either be ſold entire, or with ſuitable perſons the proprietor would retain a ſhare. The Ore has been tried, and yields upwards of a fourth bar-iron in a bloomery. The quantity and eaſe of digging is, perhaps, not exceeded by any in the United States. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes will be attended by applying at Morgantown, to

B. REEDER.

June 4, 1802. 4t.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt opened an extenſive aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they flatter themſelves are laid in on ſuch terms as will enable them to ſell low and prove ſatisfactory to their friends and all who may pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom.

As uſual, they have on hand, a very extenſive aſſortment of ſuperfine and common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good. Alſo, BARR LEAD, &c. &c. all which they offer on reaſonable terms by wholeſale or retail.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1802.

N. B. Thoſe indebted longer than ſix months will oblige them by diſcharging the ſame.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have juſt received at their Store in Market ſtreet, a large aſſortment of

GOODS,

ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon, among which are a quantity of

Iriſh Linnens,

and a very handſome aſſortment of

India and Britiſh Muſlins.

Alſo, Superfine and Coarſe CLOTHS, all of which they are determined to ſell, wholeſale and retail, at the moſt reduced prices.

They have a quantity of COFFEE to ſell by the barrel very low.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1802.

ISAAC GREGG,

Is juſt receiving at his Store in Market Street, a freſh and handſome aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which he is determined to diſpoſe of at the moſt reduced prices.

He will have an excellent aſſortment of SUPERFINE and other CLOTHS.

N. B. Linnen, Whiſkey, Beeſwax, &c. will be received in payment.

Pittſburgh, June 16, 1802.

NEW STORE.

DAVID EVANS,

Is juſt opening in the houſe lately occupied by Doctor Stevenſon, in Market Street, next door to Meſſrs. Scott and Trotter's Store, a large and handſome aſſortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for Caſh, or approved of Country Produce.

Pittſburgh, May 3, 1802.

N. B. The higheſt price will be allowed for good Country Linen.

FOR SALE.

IN the Third Diſtrict of Pennſylvania Donation Land, Lot No. 57, containing 500 acres and allowance. This tract is of the beſt quality for ſoil, timber and water; it is in a good ſettlement, and adjoins the land whereon Thomas Cannon, Eſq. lives, on the main Shenenango creek, which is navigable for fifty miles above ſaid land. The terms of ſale will be made known by applying to SAMUEL BOYD, merchant, Pittſburgh.

March 30, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons, indebted to the ſubſcriber, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe to whom he may be indebted, are requeſted to bring forward their accounts for payment. Attention it is expected, will be paid to this, as no further notice will be given.

PETER SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, July 14th, 1802.

N. B. A Quantity of HOPS, for Sale.

FOR SALE.

FOUR Hundred Acres of Land of a good quality, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of French creek, ſeven miles from Franklin, on the Caſſawaga road. This land is held by actual ſettlement, and is free from any diſpute. There is fifteen acres of land cleared, and a good dwelling houſe, barn and other conveniences. There is a ſufficient quantity of meadow ground a number of good ſtanding ſprings, and is on the bank of French creek. The price will be reaſonable, and the payments made eaſy. An indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.

June 19, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Pittsburgh, on Sunday laſt the 11th July, an Apprentice lad to the Cabinet making buſineſs, by name of JOHN HACKETSWILLER, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion, down look, ſeveral black moles on his face; had on and took with him one coat of ſuperfine grey cloth, one ditto of coarſe grey cloth, and one ditto of red ſtriped gingham, one ſwanſdown and one dimity waiſtcoat, two pair of nankeen and one pair of fine cloth over lls, together with a vatiety of other articles. He is fond of liquor, and has other evil practices. It is probable he will go to the Weſtern Territory or Kentucky, as he has friends reſiding there. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice and ſecures him in any jail ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if delivered to the ſubſcriber in Pittsburgh, Pennſylvania, the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN DARRAGH.

July 14, 1802.

Came into the incloſure of the

ſubſcriber, living in Deer townſhip, Allegheny county, on the 20th of April laſt, Three Stray HORSES, one of them a Bay, 11 or 12 years old, branded I. K. on the nigh buttock, blind in the off eye; one Sorrel Horſe, with a bell on tied with a rope, between 3 and 4 years old, ſhod before, and has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, alſo, a Black Mare, between 3 and 4 years old, ſhod before, and a ſmall white ſtar in his forehead The owner or owners is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ISAAC LEFEVER.

July 1, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Rockingham county (Virginia) in September laſt, a Negro Man named

D A V I D.

He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, about 25 years of age, remarkably black, ſtout and well made; ſaid negro is very impudent, and is well known in the Weſtern Country by formerly driving a team of four black Studs; it is ſuppoſed that he has a forged certificate or paſs as from the Clerk's office, deſcribing him by the name of Jack. He had on and took with him a blanket coat, a blue cloth or coating ſailor's jacket and one of coarſe drab coloured cloth, a pair of negro cotton overalls and under jacket of the ſame. He was a great aſſociate of a certain John Chapman, a white man, who has loſt his left arm, and who abſconded from the neighbourhood ſome time ago, it is therefore probable they may be together. The above reward and reaſonable expences will be given for ſaid negro if lodged in any jail, and information given thereof, or delivered to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN CARTHRAE, jun.

Rockingham (Vir.) April 8, 1802. 3m

TO BE SOLD.

A PLANTATION ſituate in Miffin townſhip, Allegheny county, on the weſt bank of the Monongahela river, 10 miles from Pittſburgh, containing 300 acres and allowance for roads. The land is of the firſt rate quality, upwards of 100 acres of it being river bottom, the remainder good upland and well timbered, about 70 acres of arable land, and twelve in meadow. There are on the premiſes a framed log Houſe 70 feet long and 35 broad, partly finiſhed, a tenant's houſe, &c. A more particular deſcription is unneceſſary, as it is ſuppoſed no perſon will purchaſe without viewing the property. Alſo, a Mill Seat on the ſaid river with about 60 or 70 acres of land near the above deſcribed place, and alſo ſundry other tracts of Land in Allegheny and Weſtmoreland counties. For terms, any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may apply to the ſubſcriber living in the townſhip aforeſaid, oppoſite the mouth of Turtle creek.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

July 1, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars Reward,

WILL be given to the firſt Diſcoverer of a bed or bank of CLAY fit to anſwer the purpoſes of making Melting Pots for the Pittsburgh Glaſs Works, within one hundred miles of this place on the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio rivers, and within ten miles of either river, to be determined by the Glaſs-makers. The Clay for this purpoſe is found in the beds of rivers or creeks, or in low lands, the beſt colour is white, though white mixt with red or blue ſtripes will anſwer the purpoſe. Any perſon producing a ſpecimen that will ſtand well in the fire and the bed from whence it came appearing to contain fifty tons, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward from the proprietors of the Glaſs Works.

O'HARA & CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1802. tf.

FOR SALE,

The following DONATION LANDS, *viz.*—

Fourth District.—No. 653, 685, 798, 820, 668, 673, 695, 819, 6[illegible]
Fifth District.—No. 888, 1024, 1031.
Sixth District.—No. 124, 1123, 1191, 1192, 1252, 1283, 1249.
Seventh District.—No. 1320, 1325, 1355, 1498.
Eighth District.—No. 1550, 1603, 1702, 1703, 1566, 1582, 1628.
Tenth District.—No. 2100.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the above Tracts of Land, may known the terms of Sale by applying to the ſubſcriber living in Franklin.

ALEXANDER M'DOWELL.

June 21, 1802.

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS of LAND

IN the Firſt Diſtrict of Pennſylvania Donation Land, Lot No. 206, containing 200 acres and allowance. This tract is of the beſt quality for ſoil, timber and water, it is in a good ſettlement, lying on the Franklin road 38 miles from Pittſburgh.

Two Tracts of Land lying on the waters of Sandy creek, one of theſe tracts has an improvement of about 30 acres, well cleared and fenced, the other has about five acres, firſt rate bottom land, under good improvement, both with good houſes and ſtables, and good mill ſtreams.

Alſo, two Tracts of Land lying within three miles of Franklin, with ten acres on one of ſaid tracts and five on the other, well cleared and fenced, fit for cultivation, each well watered and have good cabbins and ſtables thereon.

Indiſputable titles will be given. For further particulars enquire of the owner reſiding in Franklin.

EDWARD HALE.

June 10, 1802.

FOR SALE.

NINE HUNDRED Acres of Land of a good quality, ſituate on Pine creek, on the weſt ſide of the Allegheny river, about nine miles from Pittsburgh. This Land is held by actual ſettlement, and free from any diſpute.—There is a moſt excellent Mill ſeat, and the ſtream is equal to any in the [illegible] and does not fail during the ſummer [illegible] will be reaſonable, and the payme[illegible]. An indiſputable title will be [illegible] For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, May 13, 1802.

Taken up and delivered to me

the following Strays. On the 17th inſtant, One Bay HORSE, 10 years old, 15 hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, ſome collar marks, lame in the right hind leg, ſhod all round. Alſo, on the 19th inſtant, One Bay MARE, 3 years old laſt ſpring, 13 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in the forehead, lame in the off hind leg. The owner or owners is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

WILLIAM ELLIOT, Woodranger.

Allegheny county, Pitt townſhip,
July 20, 1802.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the commons of Pittsburgh on the 15th inſtant, a Sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, 7 years old laſt ſpring, has ſeveral ſcars occaſioned by a burn when a colt, one on the root of his tail and down his left hip, one along his left cheek, and another on his right ſide. Whoever brings back ſaid Horſe or gives information ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

JACOB DUM.

Pittsburgh, July 21, 1802.

Valuable Plantation

FOR SALE.

THE Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of John Boyd, deceaſed, offer for Sale a Tract of Land ſituate in Plumb townſhip on both ſides of Turtle creek, and about two miles from the mouth, adjoining Captain John M'Maſters and others, and now in the tenure of William Johnſton. The Tract contains in the whole 289 acres, with the uſual allowance, about 60 acres cleared, and ſome meadow made and much more may be made. There is alſo a valuable Mill ſeat thereon. Poſſeſſion will be given on the firſt day of April next. For terms enquire of STEEL SEMPLE, Eſq. Pittſburgh or

DORCAS CLARK, living at Hickory Bottom.

July 5th, 1802.

Taken up and delivered to the

ſubſcriber, as a Stray, a black HORSE, 14 hands three inches high, has ſome ſaddle marks and has had the fiſtula, one ſhoe on, trots, no brand perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

HUGH CUNNINGHAM,
Wood Ranger.

Beaver county, Auguſt 3, 1802.